

BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT

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All Roads Lead to Hutchinson Just Now to Hear President Taft, Champ Clark and Others Make Speeches

VINCENT INDICTED ON THREE COUNTS.

An indictment containing three counts was returned at 2 p. m. Thursday of last week by the federal grand jury against Warren D. Vincent, postmaster at Holsington, Kans. Mr. Vincent is under \$2,500 bond to appear for trial at the next term of the federal court in Wichita.

The first count of the indictment charges Vincent with delaying, detaining and opening a registered package containing \$2,000. The second count charges him with removing the \$2,000 from the packet. The third count alleges that Vincent cut, slashed and injured the registered mail pouch in which the \$2,000 packet was contained.

On the first and second counts combined the penalty on conviction is a fine of \$500 and five years in the penitentiary, either or both, at the discretion of the judge. The penalty for the third count is a fine of \$500 or three years in the penitentiary. Both may be imposed.

On April 14, Brinkman & Co., bankers of Great Bend, consigned through the United States mails a package containing \$2,000 to the Brinkman-Brack State bank at Olmitz. The notes ranged from \$1 to \$20 in denomination.

According to postoffice inspectors the package reached Holsington, safely and was delivered over to Postmaster Vincent. Records show that it arrived in Holsington on the evening of April 15 and that it left the hand of the railway mail clerk in good order.

Postmaster Vincent, however, declares that the mail sack supposed to contain the \$2,000 had a five inch slit in the side when he received it from the railway mail clerk. This slit was not reported to the postal authorities until inspectors had been sent out to trace the missing package of bills.

The Olmitz bank waited fourteen days for the arrival of the \$2,000 and then inquired about it of the Great Bend bank. The disappearance of the packet was immediately reported to J. M. Johnson, chief postoffice inspector of Kansas City. J. P. Johnsonson of Hutchinson was deputized to trace the missing package, which was easily followed to the Holsington postoffice.

Postmaster Vincent voluntarily came to Wichita with Inspector Johnson on June 20 for a hearing before J. F. Shearman, United States commissioner. Mr. Shearman placed Vincent under a \$2,500 bond to appear before the grand jury at the September term of court.

TO DINE WITH TAFT.

Judge Lobdell and E. R. Moses, who are on the committee which will meet President Taft at Kansas City next Monday and accompany him on the trip to Hutchinson, have been further honored by an invitation extended to them by the Kansas City Commercial club to dine with the President at the Baltimore hotel on Monday evening next.

TO MEET THE GOVERNORS.

We were greatly pleased to receive an invitation a few days ago to be present at the banquet given the visiting governors at the Semi-Centennial celebration in Hutchinson on next Monday evening, at which time a number of governors will be present, among them some of the most prominent in the public eye at this time. We certainly appreciate the courtesy extended to us by our Hutchinson friends.

HERE OCTOBER 10TH.

Mr. Brougher has received a communication from J. H. Miller, in charge of the extension service of the State Agricultural college at Manhattan, informing him that the train carrying the "Diversified Farming Lecturers," of which mention was made in our last issue, would be in Great Bend on Tuesday, October 10th at 4 p. m. It is hoped that our farmers will bear this date in mind, and make it a point to attend. The state of Kansas is spending lots of good money on these matters, doing it for the general good of the state and there is no question but what they are producing results. We may all know about farming and our other various vocations, but there is always something to learn, and plenty in this direction. Take a few hours off on the 10th and come in to these lectures.

SECOND DEGREE MURDER.

After deliberating for over twenty-four hours on the fate of Pearl Sturm, accused of the murder of J. H. Hix, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The defense has three days to bring an appeal and if not granted Sturm will be sentenced next week by the presiding judge. The verdict meets with the approval of the people of Lyons and vicinity, as the circumstantial evidence was strong against Sturm.

J. H. Hix was found murdered in the sand hills several months after the crime had been committed. Circumstances pointed to Sturm as he was the last known person to have been with Hix and he also knew that Hix had recently received quite a sum of money for work done in the harvest field.

SCHOOL OPENED MONDAY.

The Clifton city school opened Monday with an enrollment of 135 pupils, divided up in the different grades as follows:

Forty-eight in the primary room, under Miss Cheney.

Thirty-four in the intermediate room, under Miss Spencer.

Twenty in the grammar grade, under Miss Mathewson.

Thirty-three in the high school and eighth grade, under Miss Watkins and Prof. Weir.—Clifton Clarion.

W. C. T. U.

The session of the W. C. T. U. district convention held in this city last week, opening on Wednesday evening, was said to have been a very good one. We were not favored by a report of the proceedings, hence we are not in a position to give a detailed account. A large attendance of members was present, a good program was given, and plenty of hard work for the ensuing year was mapped out. Miss Mosher, of New York, National Secretary of the L. T. L., was present and gave an interesting talk. The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Ida Hees, of Hutchinson; Vice president, Mrs. Margaret Dill, of Sterling; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Winifred Souder, of Newton.

BIG EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

A new departure by Superintendent Senter of the city schools is a sort of house warming, or opening meeting for the school year, which will be held in the high school auditorium on Friday evening, at which State Superintendent Fairchild will make the principal address. This will be a meeting that all pupils and parents, likewise others who are interested in our public schools, which should include us all, must make a point to attend. It will give the pupils who are starting on their year's work a sendoff that will be an incentive to them during the year, and will be something worth going to hear Superintendent Fairchild, recognized as one of the leading educators of the country, and one who has pushed the interests of the school at all times. Turn out to this meeting.

BARTON COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The program of the Barton county Teachers' Association, to be held at Great Bend, Kansas, September 23, 1911, is as follows:

MORNING SESSION, 10:30.

Planned especially for beginning teachers.

Song—Association.

Helps and Hints for Teaching Phonetic Reading—Edith Rush.

Model Class in Reading, showing the use of the Method—Mollie Cheney.

How to Use the Course of Study—Nellie Mathewson.

Occupation Work for Lower Grades—To be supplied.

Question Box.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30.

Roll Call—Answered by quotations from Evangelists.

Reading Circle Work: Review of McMurray's "How to Study"—Prof. H. E. Power.

Entertainment—Arranged by Mollie Frank.

Country School Play Ground Equipment and Its Use—John W. Jarrot.

Agriculture in the Rural Schools: When to Teach It and How Much—Supt. T. W. Wells, Russell.

Address—State Supt. E. T. Fairchild.

OUR CONGRESSMAN.

A shock that was felt throughout the entire country came to the people Monday forenoon when the wires carried the news that Ed Madison, the brilliant and hard working young congressman from this, the seventh, district, had passed into the great beyond that morning. The shock was a severe one, for the reason that Mr. Madison was in the prime of his manhood, and was supposed to be enjoying robust health. He had but a few days ago returned to his home in Dodge City, having stopped off at various places on his way home from Washington, and was preparing to accompany President Taft on his trip through this state next week, after which he was going to take a much needed rest. The death occurred while he and Mrs. Madison were at breakfast, and came without a moment's warning. He was seen to put his hand to his head, and almost at the same instant expired, death resulting from heart disease. Mr. Madison's two youngest daughters were in Washington, attending school, another daughter, Mrs. Arthur Soule, and a son, reside in Dodge City. His home town, his district and state, are wrapped in gloom, and hundreds of messages have been received from senators and congressmen and others high in the official life of our country, attesting the high standing he had with the great men of the nation, President Taft and Speaker Clark both expressing themselves as deeply grieved. The President on hearing of the death, said, "I was deeply pained to learn at Detroit, of the death of Judge Madison. Allow me to express to you my sympathy in your loss." Speaker Clark, on hearing of the death of Judge Madison, said, "I have for some years regarded Judge Madison as one of the ablest men in the house. He was brave, capable, industrious, incorruptible and patriotic. His death is a great public loss." Others prominent in the affairs of the nation have expressed themselves likewise.

Edmond H. Madison was distinctly a self-made man. He was the son of a minister, born in Plymouth, Illinois, December 18, 1865, so was therefore, just short of 46 years of age. He was educated in the common schools, and taught at the age of 18.

In 1885, when 20 years of age, Judge Madison moved to Wichita and studied law with G. C. W. Jones. He was later admitted to practice in 1888.

But in 1887 Judge Madison went to Ford county. He had a claim south of Dodge City. His struggle is well remembered by older residents of Ford county. He taught school, farmed, meantime keeping up his law studies. He was industrious, but he had a hard time.

In 1888, the year of his admission to the law, he was elected county attorney of Ford county. He served two terms, retiring in 1893. In 1892 he was the republican candidate for state senator from the Thirty-seventh district but was defeated.

On January 1, 1900, Governor E. H. Stanley named Judge Madison judge of the Thirty-first district, and he held this position up to the time he began his campaign for congress, in September 1906. He was elected to succeed Victor Murdock, who in turn had succeeded Chester I. Long. Mr. Murdock entering the new Eighth district. Judge Madison had a very successful campaign and was reelected in 1908 and 1910.

Judge Madison was twice married. His first wife died many years ago, four children having been born to them. He later married, on December 12, 1900, Miss Lou Vance of Oklahoma City.

Representative Madison was one of the striking figures in the strenuous fight over the rules in the last congress which resulted in the curtailment of the speaker's powers and radical changes in the code governing the house.

Madison and other republicans in Congress waged and won the battle for the re-organization of house methods.

Madison vigorously defended President Roosevelt from attack in connection with the secret service appropriations controversy several years ago and Roosevelt frequently expressed his gratitude for his loyal support.

Judge Madison was recognized as one of the leading lawyers in the house and was a frequent participant in debate.

As a member of the Balfinger investigation committee he rendered distinguished service to the country, in the exhaustive report of the findings of the committee. At the time of his death he was a leading member of the committee investigating the sugar question, and in many other matters before the national congress he was very active.

It was our pleasure to have a personal acquaintance with Judge Madison for a period of about twenty years. We first met him at the Sons of Veterans encampment at Atchison in 1892, and had been fast friends ever since. In that same encampment were W. Y. Morgan, W. H. Russell, Grant Harrington, C. D. Joles, and others, who have since risen to prominence in the state and nation. Ed is the second of the old crowd, as we were termed at those gatherings, to pass the lines to the other side. We feel the loss of a personal friend in his death. Judge Madison was a man of high ideals. He was a friend to every one, and was always trying to make friends between those who might be estranged.

To show the high regard he had for the welfare of the general public, we quote a letter received from him last spring. It was at the time of the Reciprocity fight. We were attempting to get such literature and information on both sides of the question to study the same carefully, and had written to him for some information. His letter is as follows:

W. P. Feder, Great Bend Kan.

My dear Billy:

I will take pleasure in sending you some literature with regard to Canadian Reciprocity. The President's speech at Chicago was one of the most forceful things that have been uttered in regard to that proposition. I will send you that although I expect you have seen it, and will send you quite an amount of other stuff. I particularly commend to your attention the report of the tariff board. There are a number of things in that which show that prices of farm products, with the exception of wheat, are generally higher in Canada than in this country. The difference in price in wheat has only averaged about ten cents a bushel, that is the difference between Minneapolis and Winnipeg. The Minneapolis prices were half of the time of the time higher than the Kansas City prices, so you will see that so far as Kansas wheat is concerned that there will be no change in price for our farmers. It amuses me somewhat to hear the folks charge the reduction in price here to the proposed agreement. Prices have fallen in Canada the same as here. They have also fallen in Liverpool and the decrease in price is world wide. Canada will ship millions of bushels of wheat in the future to Liverpool to bear the world's market. It seems to me that it is good sense for us to let the wheat come down here and be milled and sent abroad as flour. Our millers will get the advantage and our people will also in the way of offal, which as the President says is now at such a high price that it is difficult in many communities for farmers to obtain it. The President told the truth at Chicago when he said that the timber and paper trusts are using the farmers as a blind. They are the real factors behind the movement against reciprocity. That was apparent last winter and you will remember I gave out an interview at Topeka in which I said that the members of the lower house of the legislature had sized up the situation correctly in the resolution which you passed.

The question is one of more than local importance. It is a matter which affects the future business, prosperity and happiness of two great nations and the man who fails to rise to a full appreciation of its great importance and simply looks at the matter from a purely local and selfish standpoint is to say the least not taking a big view of the situation and the one that broad-minded patriotic men should take.

I never have been so busy in my life as I have been since the commencement of this session of Congress. The Rules Committee of which I am now a member, is as you know, under the new regime, the real governing committee of the house. It meets frequently and in addition I am on the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee and it is now

GEORGE CAREY.

A message received here last Saturday morning, by Dan Carey, conveyed the sad news of the death of his son George, at Takoma, Wash., who had been killed in an accident while at work in the railroad yards at that place.

The message was a severe shock to the Carey family here and the sympathy of the entire community is extended to them in this hour of their bereavement.—Clifton Clarion.

SOMMERS.

Katherine Rapp Sommers died Friday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Klinedinst of this city after a lingering illness of almost a month.

Born in Warren, Pa. November 25, 1835, married to Francis Sommers in Whiteside county, Illinois, December 12, 1853. Six children were born to this union, four of whom are left to mourn the death of their mother. They are Mrs. W. R. Klinedinst of this city, Mrs. A. J. Dealz and R. F. Sommers of Hutchinson, and W. N. Sommers of Oklahoma City, Okla., all of whom were with her in her last moments.

Her husband and two children preceded her to the land of rest. Of her immediate family three brothers and two sisters survive her.

She was an earnest and consecrated member of the Evangelical church in which she performed a self-sacrificing life from her youthful days.

Funeral services were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Klinedinst, 2520 Lakin avenue at 8 o'clock Saturday morning after which the body was taken on train 567 to Offerle, Kansas, for burial in the family burying grounds.

HAD A CLOSE CALL.

John Kautzer who lives southeast of the city a few miles had a narrow escape from serious injury last Friday morning while in the city. He had his team tied north of the Cyclone store, and had untied them and was starting for home. As he was getting into the buggy his foot slipped from the step and he fell across the dashboard. The team started to run and he was thrown from the buggy, one foot catching in the wheel as he fell. He was dragged some little distance before some of the bystanders succeeded in stopping the team, and was considerably bruised, and also received a severe cut in the back of the head, where it struck against the cement walk as he was dragged over. None of his injuries were of a serious nature, however, and after resting a little while went to his home. It was mighty lucky for him that he was not seriously injured.—Ellinwood Leader.

meeting every day. We are getting in shape to have our public hearings. Very sincerely yours,

MADISON.

The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church, Dodge City, today, and were attended by a very large number of people from all over the state. Rev. J. W. Thompson, formerly of this city, later of Dodge, and now of Topeka, conducted the services, assisted by Rev. Berger, the local pastor. The following committee was named by the two houses of congress to attend the funeral:

Anthony, Campbell, Jackson, Reese, Young, and Murdock of Kansas; Alexander, Boehr, Hamlin, Shackelford, Russell, Ruby, Buckner, Lloyd, Borland, Dickinson, Hensley, and Daugherty of Missouri; Norris, Kinkaid and Sloan of Nebraska; Lenroot of Wisconsin; J. M. C. Smith, Michigan, and McGuire, Oklahoma; Senators Curtis and Bristow of Kansas; Clarke of Arkansas; Stone of Missouri; Dixon of Montana; Crawford of South Dakota, and Kern, of Indiana, were named to represent the senate. Congressman John Martin of Pueblo, Colo., asked to be nominated on the committee.

In the death of our congressman, although we differed politically, this congressional district has lost a representative whose place cannot be filled for some time. Kansas and the nation has lost a splendid and patriotic man, the family a kind and indulgent head. His untimely death has caused universal and deep regret. It will be a long time before we have another Ed Madison representing this district in congress.

Miss Bertha Pfister is recovering from a long spell of typhoid fever.

SANTA FE DEMONSTRATION TRAIN.

The arrival of the Santa Fe demonstration train has been definitely fixed for 12:15 p. m. on Monday the 25th. The train will remain in this city for thirty minutes. This will be well worth seeing. The train has been met by large crowds of people in the various cities where it has been seen, in many places the schools having been dismissed in order that the pupils might visit it, it being considered one of the greatest objects of progress in the last thirty years that could be produced. The old style engine and cars when compared to those now in use, certainly cause one to marvel as much at the age in which we are living, as the advent of the automobile and the flying machines have done. The Santa Fe railroad is to be congratulated on this scheme for enlightening the people, and no doubt will profit by the same in a manner in which they should.

TERRY-PORTER.

John L. Porter of this city and Miss Nabel Terry of Salt Lake City, Utah, were married at Pueblo, Colo., August 22 by Judge Frank G. Mirick of the state supreme court.

The bride is a daughter of Bishop Terry of Salt Lake City and is a popular and highly respected young lady of that city. Before leaving her home she was given a linen shower by friends and many costly pieces of linen were given her.

Mr. Porter has made Holsington his home since June. He is employed in the Mo. Pac. erecting shops and has made a host of friends during his short time here.

The Dispatch joins their friends in extending congratulations and wishing them a pleasant and prosperous wedded life.—Dispatch.

WEBER-MANS.

On Tuesday, September 12th, at St. Catherine church, Dubuque, occurred the marriage of Miss Anna Weber to Mr. Joseph Mans, father Maher performing the ceremony. Miss Margaret Klepper, of Ellinwood, presided at the organ.

The bride wore white marquisette over white messaline, with veil. Little Marie Weber was flower girl. The bridesmaids were: Miss Emma both Mans, in orange messaline; Miss Mary and Veronika Weber in pink crepe de chene. The groom and attendants, Messrs. Leo Weber, John Mans and Pete Weber wore conventional black.

Mr. and Mrs. Mans are popular young people of the Dubuque neighborhood and have many friends. After a wedding trip to Kansas City and Greenleaf, Kans., they will make their home nine miles north of Clifton on a farm.

A beautiful wedding feast was spread at the home of the bride. Plates were laid for about 50 guests for both dinner and supper, and the tables and dining room were beautifully decorated. Miss Klepper also furnished the music at the home. Many beautiful presents were received.—Clifton Clarion.

OUT SHE COMES.

The Tyler building on Main street has been torn out to make room for a new one story brick. This is good news. Our people have wished for a long time that the Tyler and the Tim buildings would give way to new structures, and the wish has been granted so far as the Tyler building is concerned. This is one of the oldest buildings in town. The Tyler's first built on the same lot when they came here in 1871, and were in business there. In 1882 they tore out the original building and put in the one that has just been torn out. The Tyler's conducted a grocery store there for some time and later went into the millinery business. They are among the first settlers in this county, and have done much for the benefit of the community. The new building will be one story for the present, and will be 25 feet wide by eighty feet long. This, especially after the post office is moved, will be one of the best locations in town, and should be snapped up by some one quick. Now, if John Hise would put in a new building where the old one is, we would have a fine block there.